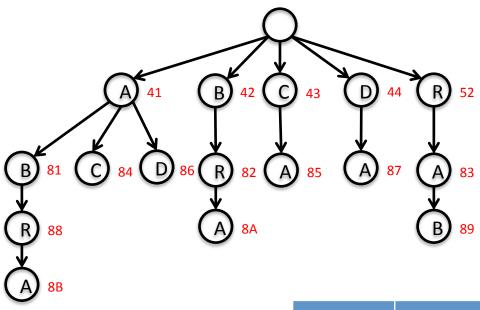
Lossless compression II

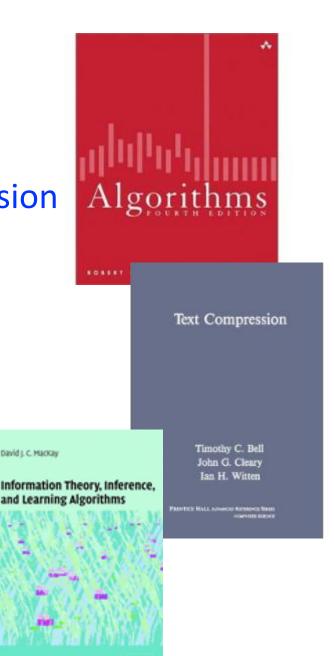


	- 10010111	
bbbaa	<u>- 100110</u> 00 <u>- 10011001</u>	
bbbab		- 10011
	- 10011101 - 10011101 - 10011110	
bbba□	— <u>₹100111</u> 11	
	<u>-\101000</u> 00	
	100111101	

Symbol	Probability	Range
а	0.2	[0.0, 0.2)
е	0.3	[0.2, 0.5)
i	0.1	[0.5, 0.6)
0	0.2	[0.6, 0.8)
u	0.1	[0.8, 0.9)
!	0.1	[0.9, 1.0)

Overview

- Flavors of compression
 - Static vs. Dynamic vs. Adaptive
- Lempel-Ziv-Welch (LZW) compression
 - Fixed-length codeword
 - Variable-length pattern
- Statistical coding
 - Arithmetic coding
 - Prediction by Partial Match (PPM)



Compression models

Static models

- Predefined mapping for all text, e.g. ASCII, Morse Code
- Not optimal, different texts have different statistics

Dynamic model

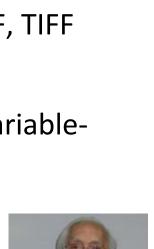
- Generate model based on text
- Requires initial pass before compression can start
- Must transmit the model
- e.g. Huffman coding

Adaptive model

- More accurate modeling products better compression
- Decoding must start from beginning
- e.g. LZW

LZW

- Lempel-Ziv-Welch compression (LZW)
 - Basis for many popular compression formats
 - e.g. PNG, 7zip, gzip, jar, PDF, compress, pkzip, GIF, TIFF
- Algorithm basics
 - Maintain a table of fixed-length codewords for variablelength patterns in the input
 - Table does not need to be transmitted!
 - Built progressively by both compressor and expander
 - Table is of finite size
 - Holds entry for all single characters in alphabet
 - Plus entries for longer substrings encountered



LZW compression example

Details:

- 7-bit ASCII characters, 8-bit codeword
 - For real use, 8-bit → ~12-bit codeword
- Store alphabet of 128 characters + 128 longer strings
- Codeword is 2-digit hex value:
 - 00-79 = single characters, e.g. 41 = A, 52 = R
 - 80 = end of file
 - 81-FF = longer strings, e.g. 81 = AB, 88 = ABR
- Employs a lookahead character to add codewords

input	Α	В	R	Α	С	Α	D	Α	В	R	Α	В	R	A	В	R	Α
matches																	
codeword																	



_	
string	codeword
Α	41
В	42
С	43
D	44
R	52

string	codeword

- Find longest string s in table that is prefix of unscanned input
- Write codeword of string s
- Scan one character c ahead
- Associate next free codeword with s + c

input	Α	В	R	Α	С	Α	D	Α	В	R	Α	В	R	Α	В	R	Α
matches	Α																
codeword	41																



	_
string	codeword
•••	
Α	41
В	42
С	43
D	44
R	52
•••	,

string	codeword
AB	81

- Find longest string s in table that is prefix of unscanned input
- Write codeword of string s
- Scan one character c ahead
- Associate next free codeword with s + c

input	Α	В	R	Α	С	Α	D	Α	В	R	Α	В	R	Α	В	R	Α
matches	Α	В															
codeword	41	42															



	_
string	codeword
•••	,
Α	41
В	42
С	43
D	44
R	52
	•••

string	codeword
AB	81
BR	82

- Find longest string s in table that is prefix of unscanned input
- Write codeword of string s
- Scan one character c ahead
- Associate next free codeword with s + c

input	Α	В	R	Α	С	Α	D	A	В	R	Α	В	R	A	В	R	Α
matches	Α	В	R														
codeword	41	42	52														



string	codeword
Α	41
В	42
С	43
D	44
R	52
•••	

string	codeword
AB	81
BR	82
RA	83

- Find longest string s in table that is prefix of unscanned input
- Write codeword of string s
- Scan one character c ahead
- Associate next free codeword with s + c

input	Α	В	R	A	С	Α	D	Α	В	R	A	В	R	A	В	R	Α
matches	Α	В	R	Α													
codeword	41	42	52	41													

	A			
4	1			
٦		ı	г	
ı		ı		
ш	_	4		

string	codeword
Α	41
В	42
С	43
D	44
R	52
•••	

ш	
string	codeword
AB	81
BR	82
RA	83
AC	84

- Find longest string s in table that is prefix of unscanned input
- Write codeword of string s
- Scan one character c ahead
- Associate next free codeword with s + c

input	Α	В	R	A	С	A	D	Α	В	R	A	В	R	A	В	R	Α
matches	Α	В	R	Α	С	Α	D										
codeword	41	42	52	41	43	41	44										



string	codeword
Α	41
В	42
С	43
D	44

R	52

	_
string	codeword
AB	81
BR	82
RA	83
AC	84
CA	85
AD	86
DA	87

- Find longest string s in table that is prefix of unscanned input
- Write codeword of string s
- Scan one character c ahead
- Associate next free codeword with s + c

input	Α	В	R	Α	С	A	D	Α	В	R	Α	В	R	Α	В	R	Α
matches	Α	В	R	Α	С	Α	D	AB									
codeword	41	42	52	41	43	41	44	81									

string	codeword
Α	41
В	42
С	43
D	44
R	52
	•••

string	codeword
AB	81
BR	82
RA	83
AC	84
CA	85
AD	86
DA	87
ABR	88



- Find longest string s in table that is prefix of unscanned input
- Write codeword of string s
- Scan one character c ahead
- Associate next free codeword with s + c

input	A	В	R	A	С	Α	D	Α	В	R	A	В	R	Α	В	R	Α
matches	Α	В	R	A	С	Α	D	AB		RA							
codeword	41	42	52	41	43	41	44	81		83							



string	codeword
Α	41
В	42
С	43
D	44
R	52
•••	

string	codeword
AB	81
BR	82
RA	83
AC	84
CA	85
AD	86
DA	87
ABR	88
RAB	89

- Find longest string s in table that is prefix of unscanned input
- Write codeword of string s
- Scan one character c ahead
- Associate next free codeword with s + c

input	Α	В	R	A	С	Α	D	Α	В	R	Α	В	R	A	В	R	Α
matches	Α	В	R	A	С	Α	D	AB		RA		BR					
codeword	41	42	52	41	43	41	44	81		83		82					



string	codeword
Α	41
В	42
С	43
D	44
R	52

string	codeword
AB	81
BR	82
RA	83
AC	84
CA	85
AD	86
DA	87
ABR	88
RAB	89
BRA	8A

- Find longest string s in table that is prefix of unscanned input
- Write codeword of string s
- Scan one character c ahead
- Associate next free codeword with s + c

input	Α	В	R	A	С	Α	D	A	В	R	Α	В	R	Α	В	R	Α
matches	Α	В	R	Α	С	Α	D	AB		RA		BR		ABR			
codeword	41	42	52	41	43	41	44	81		83		82		88			



string	codeword
Α	41
В	42
С	43
D	44
R	52

string	codeword
AB	81
BR	82
RA	83
AC	84
CA	85
AD	86
DA	87
ABR	88
RAB	89
BRA	8A
ABRA	8B

- Find longest string s in table that is prefix of unscanned input
- Write codeword of string s
- Scan one character c ahead
- Associate next free codeword with s + c

input	Α	В	R	Α	С	Α	D	Α	В	R	Α	В	R	Α	В	R	Α
matches	Α	В	R	Α	С	Α	D	AB		RA		BR		ABR			Α
codeword	41	42	52	41	43	41	44	81		83		82		88			41

string	codeword
Α	41
В	42
С	43
D	44
R	52

Initial set of character codewords

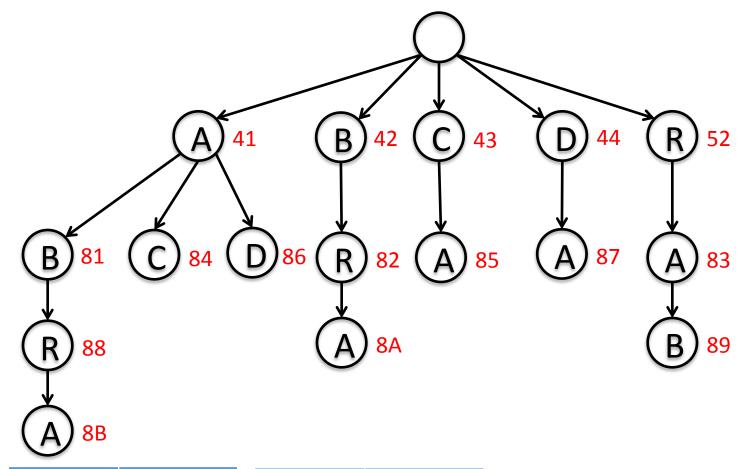
string	codeword							
AB	81							
BR	82							
RA	83							
AC	84							
CA	85							
AD	86							
DA	87							
ABR	88							
RAB	89							
BRA	8A							
ABRA	8B							

- Find longest string s in table that is prefix of unscanned input
- Write codeword of string s
- Scan one character c ahead
- Associate next free codeword with s + c

Compression data structure

- LZW compression uses two table operations:
 - Find longest-prefix match from current input position
 - Add an entry with character added to longest match
- Trie data structure
 - Linked tree structure
 - Path in tree defines string

- Find longest string s in table that is prefix of unscanned input
- Write codeword of string s
- Scan one character c ahead
- Associate next free codeword with s + c

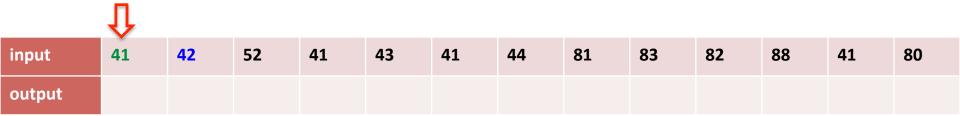


string	codeword
Α	41
В	42
С	43

string	codeword
AB	81
BR	82
RA	83
AC	84
CA	85

string	codeword
AD	86
DA	87
ABR	88
RAB	89
BRA	8A

```
private static final int R = 256;
                                             // number of input chars
private static final int L = 4096;
                                             // number of codewords = 2^W
private static final int W = 12;
                                             // codeword width
public static void compress()
{
   String input = BinaryStdIn.readString(); // read input as string
   TST<Integer> st = new TST<Integer>(); // trie data structure
   for (int i = 0; i < R; i++)
                                             // codewords for single chars
      st.put("" + (char) i, i);
   int code = R+1;
                                             // R is codeword for EOF
   while (input.length() > 0)
      String s = st.longestPrefixOf(input);
      BinaryStdOut.write(st.get(s), W);  // write W-bit codeword for s
      int t = s.length();
      if (t < input.length() && code < L)</pre>
         st.put(input.substring(0, t + 1), code++); // add new codeword
      input = input.substring(t);
                                             // write last codeword
   BinaryStdOut.write(R, W);
   BinaryStdOut.close();
```



string	codeword
•••	
Α	41
В	42
С	43
D	44
R	52

Initial set of character codewords

string	codeword
	. , , .

- Write string for val codeword
- Read codeword x from input
- Set s to string for codeword x
- Set next unassigned codeword to val + c where c is 1st char in s
- Set val = s

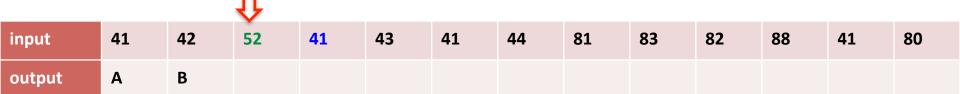
		1											
input	41	42	52	41	43	41	44	81	83	82	88	41	80
output	Α												

string	codeword
***	•••
Α	41
В	42
С	43
D	44
R	52

Initial set of character codewords

codeword
81

- Write string for val codeword
- Read codeword x from input
- Set s to string for codeword x
- Set next unassigned codeword to val + c where c is 1st char in s
- Set val = s



string	codeword
•••	
Α	41
В	42
С	43
D	44
R	52

string	codeword
AB	81
BR	82

- Write string for val codeword
- Read codeword x from input
- Set s to string for codeword x
- Set next unassigned codeword to val + c where c is 1st char in s
- Set val = s

$$val_{old}$$
 = R
 x = 41
 s = A
 c = A
 $next_{code}$ = 83
 val_{new} = A

input	41	42	52	41	43	41	44	81	83	82	88	41	80
output	Α	В	R										

string	codeword
•••	
Α	41
В	42
C	43
D	44
R	52

string	codeword
AB	81
BR	82
RA	83

- Write string for val codeword
- Read codeword x from input
- Set s to string for codeword x
- Set next unassigned codeword to val + c where c is 1st char in s
- Set val = s

$$val_{old}$$
 = A
 x = 43
 s = C
 c = C
 $next_{code}$ = 84
 val_{new} = C



input	41	42	52	41	43	41	44	81	83	82	88	41	80
output	Α	В	R	Α									

string	codeword
•••	
A	41
В	42
С	43
D	44
R	52
•••	

string	codeword
AB	81
BR	82
RA	83
AC	84

- Write string for val codeword
- Read codeword x from input
- Set s to string for codeword x
- Set next unassigned codeword to val + c where c is 1st char in s
- Set val = s

$$val_{old}$$
 = C
 x = 41
 s = A
 c = A
 $next_{code}$ = 85
 val_{new} = A



input	41	42	52	41	43	41	44	81	83	82	88	41	80
output	Α	В	R	Α	С								

string	codeword
	•••
Α	41
В	42
С	43
D	44
R	52

string	codeword
AB	81
BR	82
RA	83
AC	84
CA	85

- Write string for val codeword
- Read codeword x from input
- Set s to string for codeword x
- Set next unassigned codeword to val + c where c is 1st char in s
- Set val = s

$$val_{old}$$
 = A
 x = 44
 s = D
 c = D
 $next_{code}$ = 86
 val_{new} = D



input	41	42	52	41	43	41	44	81	83	82	88	41	80
output	Α	В	R	Α	C	Α							

string	codeword
•••	
А	41
В	42
С	43
D	44
R	52

Initial set of character codewords

string	codeword
AB	81
BR	82
RA	83
AC	84
CA	85
AD	86

- Write string for val codeword
- Read codeword x from input
- Set s to string for codeword x
- Set next unassigned codeword to val + c where c is 1st char in s
- Set val = s

$$val_{old}$$
 = D
 x = 81
 s = AB
 c = A
 $next_{code}$ = 87
 val_{new} = AB

input	41	42	52	41	43	41	44	81	83	82	88	41	80
output	Α	В	R	Α	С	Α	D						

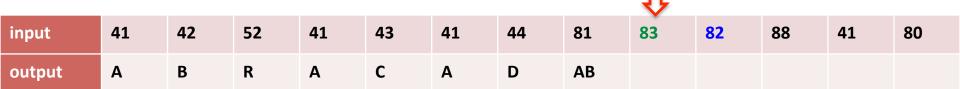
string	codeword
•••	•••
Α	41
В	42
С	43
D	44
R	52
•••	•••

Initial set of character codewords

string	codeword
AB	81
BR	82
RA	83
AC	84
CA	85
AD	86
DA	87

- Write string for val codeword
- Read codeword x from input
- Set s to string for codeword x
- Set next unassigned codeword to val + c where c is 1st char in s
- Set val = s

$$val_{old}$$
 = AB
 x = 83
 s = RA
 c = R
 $next_{code}$ = 88
 val_{new} = RA



string	codeword
	•••
Α	41
В	42
С	43
D	44
R	52

string	codeword
AB	81
BR	82
RA	83
AC	84
CA	85
AD	86
DA	87
ABR	88

- Write string for val codeword
- Read codeword x from input
- Set s to string for codeword x
- Set next unassigned codeword to val + c where c is 1st char in s
- Set val = s

$$val_{old}$$
 = RA
 x = 82
 s = BR
 c = B
 $next_{code}$ = 89
 val_{new} = BR

input	41	42	52	41	43	41	44	81	83	82	88	41	80
output	Α	В	R	Α	С	Α	D	AB	RA				

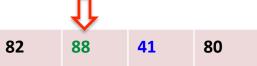
string	codeword
•••	•••
Α	41
В	42
С	43
D	44
R	52

Initial set of character codewords

string	codeword
AB	81
BR	82
RA	83
AC	84
CA	85
AD	86
DA	87
ABR	88
RAB	89

- Write string for val codeword
- Read codeword x from input
- Set s to string for codeword x
- Set next unassigned codeword to val + c where c is 1st char in s
- Set val = s

$$val_{old}$$
 = BR
 x = 88
 s = ABR
 c = A
 $next_{code}$ = 8A
 val_{new} = RA



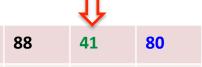
input	41	42	52	41	43	41	44	81	83	82	88	41	80
output	Α	В	R	Α	С	Α	D	AB	RA	BR			

string	codeword
	,
A	41
В	42
С	43
D	44
R	52

string	codeword
AB	81
BR	82
RA	83
AC	84
CA	85
AD	86
DA	87
ABR	88
RAB	89
BRA	8A

- Write string for val codeword
- Read codeword x from input
- Set s to string for codeword x
- Set next unassigned codeword to val + c where c is 1st char in s
- Set val = s

$$val_{old}$$
 = ABR
 x = 41
 s = A
 c = A
 $next_{code}$ = 8B
 val_{new} = RA



input	41	42	52	41	43	41	44	81	83	82	88	41	80
output	Α	В	R	Α	С	Α	D	AB	RA	BR	ABR		

string	codeword
	•••
Α	41
В	42
С	43
D	44
R	52

Initial set of character codewords

string	codeword
AB	81
BR	82
RA	83
AC	84
CA	85
AD	86
DA	87
ABR	88
RAB	89
BRA	8A
ABRA	8B

- Write string for val codeword
- Read codeword x from input
- Set s to string for codeword x
- Set next unassigned codeword to val + c where c is 1st char in s
- Set val = s

$$val_{old}$$
 = A
 x = 80
 s =
 c =
 $next_{code}$ =
 val_{new} =



input	41	42	52	41	43	41	44	81	83	82	88	41	80
output	Α	В	R	Α	С	Α	D	AB	RA	BR	ABR	Α	

string	codeword
•••	•••
А	41
В	42
С	43
D	44
R	52

Initial set of character codewords

string	codeword
AB	81
BR	82
RA	83
AC	84
CA	85
AD	86
DA	87
ABR	88
RAB	89
BRA	8A
ABRA	8B

- Write string for val codeword
- Read codeword x from input
- Set s to string for codeword x
- Set next unassigned codeword to val + c where c is 1st char in s
- Set val = s

val _{old}	=
X	=
S	=
С	=
$next_{code}$	=
val_{new}	=

Expansion data structure

- For a given W-bit codeword, look up string value
 - An array of size 2^W

string	codeword
	•••
Α	41
В	42
С	43
D	44
R	52

codeword
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
8A
8B

- Write string for val codeword
- Read codeword x from input
- Set s to string for codeword x
- Set next unassigned codeword to val + c where c is 1st char in s
- Set val = s

A tricky case: compression

ABABABA

input	А	В	Α	В	Α	В	Α
matches							
codeword							

string	codeword
•••	
Α	41
В	42
С	43
•••	•••

Initial set of codewords

string	codeword

Mappings found during compression

A tricky case: compression

ABABABA

input	А	В	Α	В	Α	В	Α
matches	А						
codeword	41						

string	codeword
Α	41
В	42
С	43
	•••

Initial set of codewords

string	codeword
AB	81

Mappings found during compression

A tricky case: compression

ABABABA

input	А	В	Α	В	Α	В	А
matches	А	В					
codeword	41	42					

string	codeword			
Α	41			
В	42			
С	43			
	•••			

Initial set of codewords

string	codeword
AB	81
ВА	82

Mappings found during compression

A tricky case: compression

ABABABA

input	А	В	Α	В	Α	В	Α
matches	А	В	AB				
codeword	41	42	81				

string	codeword
Α	41
В	42
С	43
	•••

Initial set of codewords

string	codeword
AB	81
ВА	82
ABA	83

A tricky case: compression

ABABABA

input	А	В	Α	В	Α	В	Α
matches	А	В	AB		ABA		
codeword	41	42	81		83		

string	codeword
Α	41
В	42
С	43
	•••

Initial set of codewords

string	codeword
AB	81
ВА	82
ABA	83

ABABABA

input	41	42	81	83	80
output					

string	codeword
Α	41
В	42
С	43
	,

Initial set of codewords

string	codeword

ABABABA

input	41	42	81	83	80
output	А				

string	codeword
Α	41
В	42
С	43
	,

Initial set of codewords

string	codeword
AB	81

ABABABA

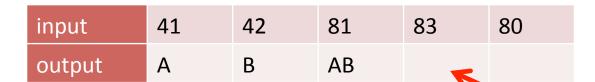
input	41	42	81	83	80
output	А	В			

string	codeword
•••	
Α	41
В	42
С	43
•••	•••

Initial set of codewords

string	codeword
AB	81
ВА	82

ABABABA



 string
 codeword

 ...
 ...

 A
 41

 B
 42

 C
 43

 ...
 ...

Initial set of codewords

string	codeword			
AB	81			
ВА	82			
Mappings found during				

compression

We need to know the first character of 83 in order to enter 83 into the table!

LZW decisions

- How big of a symbol table?
 - How long is message?
 - Whole message similar model?
 - Many variations...
- What to do when symbol table fills up?
 - Throw away and start over, e.g. GIF
 - Throw away when not effective, e.g. Unix compress
 - Many variations...
- Why not put longer substrings in symbol table?
 - Many variations...

LZW variants

- Lempel-Ziv variants
 - LZ77, published by Lempel and Ziv in 1977, not patented
 - PNG
 - LZ78, published by Lempel and Ziv in 1978, patented
 - LZW, Welch extension to LZ78, patented (expired in 2003)
 - GIF, TIFF, Pkzip
 - Deflate = LZ77 variant + Huffman coding
 - 7zip, gzip, jar, PDF



Some experiments

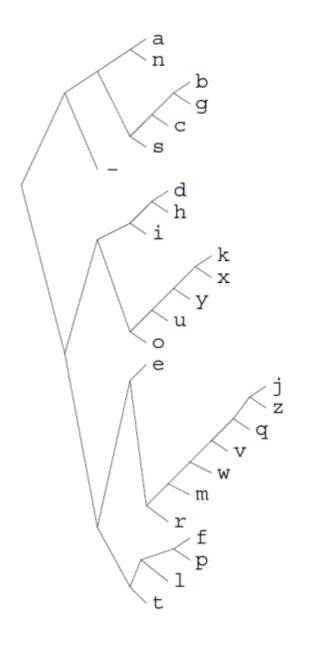
- Compressing text to Moby Dick
 - Using Java programs for LZW and Huffman
 - Different dictionary sizes for LZW or resetting when full
 - Compared to zip and gzip

09/30/2011	09:13 AM	1,191,463	<pre>mobydick.txt</pre>
04/22/2012	10:33 PM	485,561	mobydick.gz
04/22/2012	10:31 PM	485,790	<pre>mobydick.zip</pre>
04/22/2012	10:32 PM	667,651	mobydick.huff
04/22/2012	10:31 PM	597,060	mobydick.lzw
04/22/2012	10:32 PM	814,578	<pre>mobydick.huff.lzw</pre>
04/22/2012	10:31 PM	592 , 830	<pre>mobydick.lzw.huff</pre>
04/22/2012	11:06 PM	682,400	<pre>mobydick.lzw.reset</pre>
04/22/2012	10:36 PM	541,261	mobydick.lzw14
04/22/2012	10:38 PM	521,700	mobydick.lzw15
04/22/2012	10:34 PM	503,050	mobydick.lzw16
04/22/2012	10:37 PM	501,193	<pre>mobydick.lzw16.huff</pre>
04/22/2012	10:38 PM	521,700	mobydick.lzw17
04/22/2012	10:36 PM	514,393	mobydick.lzw18
04/22/2012	10:35 PM	571,548	mobydick.lzw20

Enter statistical coding...

- Natural language quite predictable
 - ~ 1 bit of entropy per symbol
 - Huffman coding still requires 1-bit minimum per symbol
 - We're forced to use an integral number of bits
 - Dictionary-based (LZW and friends)
 - Just memorizes sequences
- Statistical coding
 - Use long, specific context for prediction
 - P(A | The_United_State_of_) = ?
 - Blend knowledge using contexts of different lengths
 - Model can update and change as text seen
 - Often after every letter!

a_i	p_i	$\log_2 \frac{1}{p_i}$	l_i	$c(a_i)$
a	0.0575	4.1	4	0000
b	0.0128	6.3	6	001000
С	0.0263	5.2	5	00101
d	0.0285	5.1	5	10000
е	0.0913	3.5	4	1100
f	0.0173	5.9	6	111000
g	0.0133	6.2	6	001001
h	0.0313	5.0	5	10001
i	0.0599	4.1	4	1001
j	0.0006	10.7	10	1101000000
k	0.0084	6.9	7	1010000
1	0.0335	4.9	5	11101
m	0.0235	5.4	6	110101
n	0.0596	4.1	4	0001
0	0.0689	3.9	4	1011
p	0.0192	5.7	6	111001
q	0.0008	10.3	9	110100001
r	0.0508	4.3	5	11011
S	0.0567	4.1	4	0011
t	0.0706	3.8	4	1111
u	0.0334	4.9	5	10101
v	0.0069	7.2	8	11010001
W	0.0119	6.4	7	1101001
Х	0.0073	7.1	7	1010001
У	0.0164	5.9	6	101001
Z	0.0007	10.4	10	1101000001
_	0.1928	2.4	2	01



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Guess the phrase

t	h	е	r	е	_	i	S	_	n	0	_	S	p	0	0	n
t	h	е	i y r	e		İ	S		a r n	0	t _	p r g s	t e h a w l o r i y c k m u p	a e o	0	n
1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	4	15	3	1	1

A simple unigram model of English

t	h	е	r	е		i	S		n	0		S	р	0	0	n
_		_		_	_		_	_		_	_	_		_	_	

1	0.0071063
-	0.0000001
•	0.0000384
	0.0368291
<sp></sp>	0.1653810
a	0.0595248
b	0.0112864
С	0.0174441
d	0.0282733
е	0.0890307
f	0.0127512
g	0.0213974
h	0.0403836
i	0.0586443
j	0.0018080
k	0.0117826

1	0.0343399
m	0.0247835
n	0.0490316
0	0.0762119
р	0.0134453
q	0.0003078
r	0.0408972
S	0.0433802
t	0.0680194
u	0.0273347
V	0.0083669
W	0.0210079
Х	0.0010829
У	0.0295698
Z	0.0005395

From text to a real number

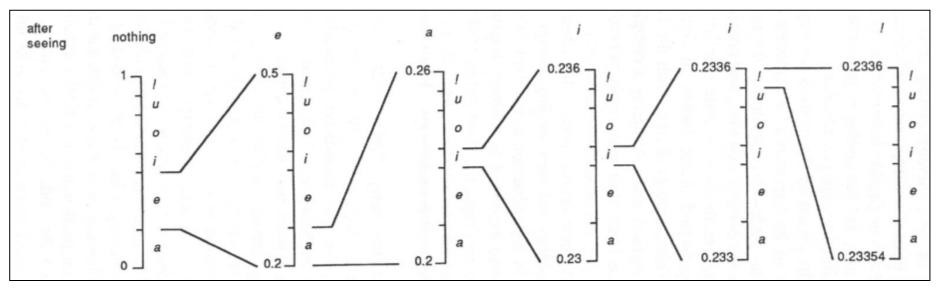
Arithmetic coding

- Message is represented by a real interval between [0, 1)
- More precise the interval, the more bits it specifies
- e.g. [0.28272722, 0.28272724) = "it was the best of times"
 - Or any number in that interval, 0.28272723

Example

- Alphabet = {a, e, i, o, u, !}
- Transmission = eaii!

Symbol	Probability	Range
а	0.2	[0.0, 0.2)
е	0.3	[0.2, 0.5)
i	0.1	[0.5, 0.6)
0	0.2	[0.6, 0.8)
u	0.1	[0.8, 0.9)
!	0.1	[0.9, 1.0)



Bell, Cleary, Witten. Text Compression.

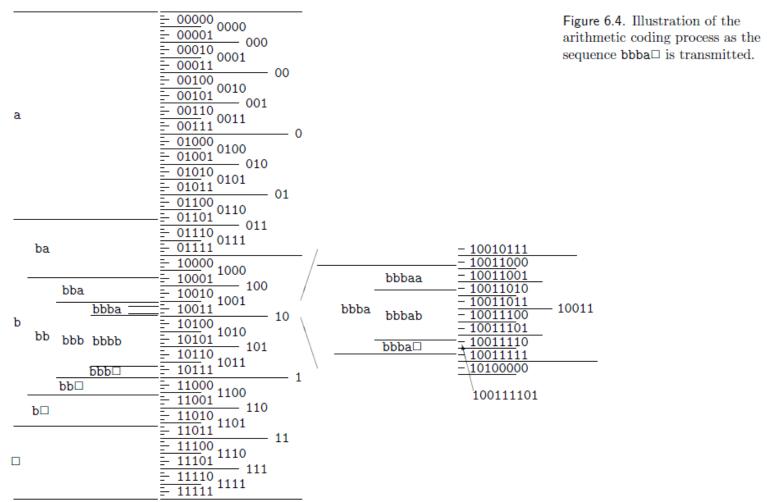
Transmission = eaii!

After seeing	Range	
	[0.0,	1.0]
е	[0.2,	0.5)
а	[0.2,	0.26)
i	[0.23,	0.236)
i	[0.233,	0.2336)
·!	[0.23354,	0.2336)

Symbol	Probability	Range
а	0.2	[0.0, 0.2)
е	0.3	[0.2, 0.5)
i	0.1	[0.5, 0.6)
0	0.2	[0.6, 0.8)
u	0.1	[0.8, 0.9)
!	0.1	[0.9, 1.0)

Note: Encoder/decoder need to agree on symbol to terminate message, here we use!

Context (sequence thus far)	Probability of next symbol					
	P(a) = 0.425	P(b) = 0.425	$P(\Box) = 0.15$			
b	$P(\mathbf{a} \mathbf{b}) = 0.28$	P(b b) = 0.57	$P(\Box \mathbf{b}) = 0.15$			
bb	$P(\mathtt{a} \mathtt{bb}){=}0.21$	$P(\mathbf{b} \mathbf{bb}){=}0.64$	$P(\Box \mathrm{bb}){=}0.15$			
bbb	$P(\mathtt{a} \mathtt{bbb}){=}0.17$	$P(\mathbf{b} \mathbf{bbb}){=}0.68$	$P(\Box \mathtt{bbb}){=}0.15$			
bbba	$P(\mathbf{a} \mathbf{bbba}){=}0.28$	$P(\mathbf{b} \mathbf{bbba}){=}0.57$	$P(\Box \mathtt{bbba}){=}0.15$			



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Context modeling

- Prediction by Partial Match (PPM)
 - Probability of next symbol depends on previous symbol(s)
 - Blending strategy for dealing with zero-frequency problem
 - Easy to build as adaptive
 - Learn from the text as you go
 - Not trie to send like Huffman coding
 - 1984, but still competitive for text compression
 - Various variants, PPM-A/B/C/D/Z/*
 - Implemented in 7-zip, open source packages, PPM for XML, PPM for executables, ...

PPM

- An alphabet A with q symbols
- Order = How many previous symbols to use

— ...

- -2 = condition on two previous symbols, $P(x_n \mid x_{n-1}, x_{n-2})$
- -1 = condition on one previous symbol, P(x_n | x_{n-1})
- -0 = condition on current symbol, P(x_n)
- -1 = uniform over the alphabet, P(x_n) = 1/q
- For a given order:
 - Probability of next symbol is based on counting occurrences seen given prior context

$$p_o(\phi) = \frac{c_o(\phi)}{C_o}$$

TABLE 6-1 CALCULATION OF BLENDED PROBABILITIES (SIMPLE SCHEME AND ESCAPE METHOD A) FOR THE MESSAGE "cacbcaabca"

	Context	Counts		Predictions — $p_o(\phi)$ $c_o(\phi)$						Weight	Escape			
0		C_o	a		b		С		d		e		w _o	e_o
4	abca:	0	_	0	_	0	_	0	_	0		0	0	_
3	bca:	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1/2
2	ca:	2	1/2	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	0	0	1/3	1/3
1	a:	3	1 3	1	1/3	1	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	0	0	0	0	1 8	$\frac{1}{4}$
0	:	10	4 10	4	10	2	4 10	4	0	0	0	0	<u>5</u> 132	111
-1	-		1/5	_	1/5	_	1/5		1/5		1/5	_	1 264	0
, I	Blended proba	abilities	956 1320		66 1320		296 1320		1320		1320			

Bell, Cleary, Witten. Text Compression.

$$p(\phi) = \sum_{o=-1}^{m} w_o p_o(\phi).$$

Escape probabilities

- Need weights to blend probabilities
 - Compute based on "escape" probability
 - Allocate some mass in each model order for when a lowerorder model should make prediction instead
 - Method A:
 - Add one to the count of characters seen in a context
 - $e_0 = 1 / (C_0 + 1)$
 - Method D:
 - u = number of unique characters seen
 - $e_o = (u / 2) / C_0$

Lossless compression benchmarks

year	scheme	bits /char
1967	ASCII	7.00
1950	Huffman	4.70
1977	LZ77	3.94
1984	LZMW	3.32
1987	LZH	3.30
1987	move-to-front	3.24
1987	LZB	3.18
1987	gzip	2.71
1988	PPMC	2.48
1994	PPM	2.34
1995	Burrows-Wheeler	2.29
1997	ВОА	1.99
1999	RK	1.89

Data compression using Calgary corpus

My benchmark

09/30/2011 04/22/2012 04/22/2012	10:33 PM	485,561	<pre>mobydick.txt mobydick.gz mobydick.zip</pre>
04/24/2012			mobydick.bz2
04/22/2012			mobydick.huff
04/22/2012	10:31 PM	597,060	mobydick.lzw
04/22/2012		814,578	<pre>mobydick.huff.lzw</pre>
04/22/2012	10:31 PM	592,830	<pre>mobydick.lzw.huff</pre>
04/22/2012	11:06 PM	682,400	mobydick.lzw.reset
04/22/2012	10:36 PM	541,261	mobydick.lzw14
04/22/2012	10:38 PM		mobydick.lzw15
04/22/2012	10:34 PM	503,050	mobydick.lzw16
04/22/2012	10:37 PM	501,193	<pre>mobydick.lzw16.huff</pre>
04/22/2012			mobydick.lzw17
04/22/2012	10:36 PM	514,393	mobydick.lzw18
04/22/2012	10:35 PM	571,548	mobydick.lzw20
04/24/2012	01:02 PM	325,378	mobydick.ppmd

Summary

- Dictionary-based compression
 - LZW and variants
 - Memorizes sequences in the data
- Statistical coding
 - Language model produces probabilities
 - Probability sequence defines point on [0, 1)
 - Use arithmetic coding to convert to bits
 - Prediction by Partial Match (PPM)